

don: W. B. Saunders Company. 1913. Cloth, \$4.00 net.

Professor Bryan in this volume has given a most valuable exposition of the principles that form the basis of surgical diagnosis and treatment. While the book will probably find its most valuable application as a safe, moderate and conservative guide for the student, its perusal cannot fail to be of interest and benefit to the practicing physician and surgeon. The especial point of merit is the wide employment of the rational pathology underlying the tissue changes in disease and repair. The book shows evidences of being written by a man who loves to teach. It is modern in every way, yet conservative, and with the exception of a few typographical errors shows great care in its make up. G. H. T.

"Nervous and Mental Diseases." By H. T. Patrick and P. Bassoe. Practical Medicine Series. 1913. Vol. X. Published by Year Book Pub. Co., Chicago. 1913. Price, \$1.50.

This little volume of 239 pages contains, in condensed form, the important neurological contributions of 1913. Only subjects of practical interest to the specialist and busy practitioner are considered. For example, the detailed accounts of the New York and Texas epidemics of cerebrospinal meningitis are taken up at length with symptomatology, complications and treatment.

All of the newer neurological data for making more exact and complete diagnoses are given due consideration. The chapter on aphasia is of especial value, in that, Dejerine, in the last International Congress gave his results of seven years' study on this subject and has suggested a new classification for these disturbances.

In fact, the volume is full of important facts and suggestions, and is one of the most valuable of the recent neurological publications of its kind. J. M. W.

"The Clinics of John B. Murphy, M. D.," at Mercy Hospital, Chicago. Volume III, Number 1. Octavo of 190 pages and 91 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company. 1914. Published bi-monthly. Price per year: Paper, \$8; cloth, \$12.

Contents:

Fracture of Internal and External Malleolus in a Line with the Tibio-Astragaloid Articulation.

Ankylosis of Hip due to "Lipping" of the Rim of the Acetabulum; a Collar of Bone on the Neck of the Femur; Cheilotomy; Arthroplasty.

Complete Bone Ankylosis Between Tibia and Patella and Femur; Arthroplasty; Acute Metastatic Arthritis.

Tuberculosis of the Testicle; Orchidectomy with Implantation of Paraffin Substitute for Testis.

Charcot Ankle; Removal of Articulation and Nailing of Astragalus to Tibia.

Lord Lister and Antiseptic Surgery.

Nitrous Oxid Anaesthesia.

Metastatic Infections.

Gastric Ulcer and Gastric Carcinoma.

Ununited Fracture of the Ulna. Transplantation of Bone from Tibia.

Luxation of the Patella and Fracture of the Internal Semilunar Cartilage; Description of Dr. Murphy's Operation for Luxation of the Patella.

Laminectomy for Traumatic Compression of the Spinal Cord.

Removal of Enlarged and Dilated Stump of Gall-bladder Following a Previous Operation with Secondary Perforation of its Wall by Three Calculi.

Radical Operation for Carcinoma of the Breast, with Description of Dr. Murphy's Special Technic.

"History of Medicine, With Medical Chronology, Bibliographic Data, and Test Questions." By

Fielding H. Garrison, A. B., M. D., Principal Assistant Librarian, Surgeon General's Office, Washington, D. C., Editor of the "Index Medicus," Octavo of 763 pages, many portraits. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia and London. 1913. Cloth, \$6.00 net; half morocco, \$7.50 net.

Into one volume has been crowded a veritable storehouse of facts beginning with the first trace of medicine in the time of savage man with its belief in the supernatural agencies and evil spirits as cause of disease, to the present year of scientific medicine.

In chronological order we pass through the dawn of Babylonian, Egyptian, Oriental, Greek, Mohammedan civilization through the medieval period and finally the 14th to the 20th century each 100 years being treated separately.

The association of each century of medicine with the social and cultural aspects of the time add greatly to the interest and understanding of the book. The author has for the most part taken the attitude of spectator and has left the large number of important facts and lives of history making men speak for themselves. Thus, there is plenty of stimulus every few pages to delve deeper into the subject than the author is able to do in the space allowed him—and the many references show the writer has hoped for this very result. It is a splendid book not only for the physician's library but the kind of book that will solve the problem of what of give to a lawyer friend or earnest student in any line of work when the occasion arises.

The book does not presume to displace the exhaustive histories of medicine as written by Haeser or Neuberger with their philosophy and original researches, but to rather place before the student an interesting array of facts, carefully collected and scientifically arranged for ready reference and easy comprehension. M. I. J.

"Marriage and Genetics." By Charles A. Reed, M. D., F. C. S.

Is a work of somewhat unequal character. The writer in the opening paragraphs most truly states the importance of diffusing a knowledge of the laws of heredity and their bearing on the future welfare and even the present status of the race. The work is offered with a view of teaching not the physician or the student but the general public. The present application of existing knowledge to the practical problems presented by our social conditions in relation to marriage. To this end the book is divided into two parts: the first containing general statements of the work of Galton, Weismann, Mendel and other students of genetics. This, on the whole, is done in a simple and accurate manner, although as a readable book interesting to the average man, there is not a little to be desired from the literary standpoint. So far as the scientific accuracy of the statements are concerned exception might be taken to many. For example, to classify alcoholism, pauperism and criminality among mendelian characters is an extension of his principles that is scarcely warranted by existing knowledge. Similarly the statement on page 71 that the physical, mental and moral degradation of the average Mohammedan population is to be ascribed to the system of polygamy and child marriage, is without the proper basis, seeing that the mass of all populations are monogamous in practice, whatever law may allow.

The second part of the book on applied eugenics seeks to give direct data for determining the fitness for marriage of applicants for licenses or for helping the same in forming a judgment on the desirability of entering into the married state. To this end supposedly inheritable conditions and diseases are described and assorted as eugenic and agenic (desirable and undesirable). We cannot help feeling that the puzzled youth and the blush-